

**Correction.**  
A carelessly-worded despatch from Charleston by a friend to the family of Captain Trezevant here, led us into some errors, yesterday, in relation to the release of Captain Trezevant on *habeas corpus* before Judge Bryan. The final hearing has not yet been had. The true state of the case, as derived from the counsel for the defence, who arrived here yesterday, is that Judge Bryan, having determined to hear Captain Trezevant's case on its merits, has instructed Commissioner Boozer to take the testimony, both for the prosecution and defence in Chester, and report it to him; and in the meantime has discharged Captain Trezevant on recognizance, with sureties, to appear and abide his decision. The statements relative to perjured testimony, etc., were derived from other sources, and, of course, counsel for the defence is in no wise responsible for them.

**The Two-thirds Majority.**  
It is now measurably certain that a large majority of the delegates to Baltimore will favor the endorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic party. It is as certain as any future political event can well be. But it seems there is still another bug-bear in the way; at least, we find it a subject of speculative comment in some of our exchanges, and regarded as an additional obstacle in the way of Democratic coalition with Liberal Republicanism. This new impediment is, that it is a rule of Democratic conventions, invariably followed since 1844, to require a two-thirds majority of the delegates to make a nomination. This, it is thought, makes the endorsement of Mr. Greeley not quite so certain. There are two ways of avoiding the difficulty, should it be thought probable, when the Convention assembles, that the required two-thirds are not in favor of Mr. Greeley. The first and most evident one is to abrogate the rule, for which, of course, only a majority vote is necessary. In this way a simple majority would make the nominations, as is the rule in other party conventions, and was in the Democratic party until 1844. The second plan is to make no nominations whatever, but simply to accept and ratify the Cincinnati platform, and then adjourn *sine die*.

A great many Democrats favor this latter scheme under any circumstances, even though there should be a unanimous sentiment in favor of Greeley and Brown. Their reason is that they believe or fear that Greeley and Brown may be weakened with the Republicans should they be made the nominees of the Democratic party. This would hold good to a considerable extent, perhaps, in regard to ignorant persons like the masses of our colored voters, whose chief knowledge of politics is the names of the chief parties, but it would have not the least weight with the more intelligent Republicans of the North. But we hope and believe that no such contingency will arise. The sentiment among the Democracy in favor of Greeley and Brown, already almost universal, is growing every day; and we are sanguine enough sincerely to believe that four-fifths of the Convention will urge the coalition as dictated by high patriotism, and affording the only hopeful method of defeating Grant's re-election. The Democrats must rally to the support of the Liberal Republicans with absolute unanimity, or nearly so, in order to effect any good. We believe the manifest necessity of this course will lead the few who are now holding back to give in to the wishes of the great body of the party.

If Raphael Semmes and Braxton Bragg can vote for Mr. Greeley, we cannot well perceive how any Southern man can see any insuperable objection to doing the same thing. These distinguished men do not prefer Mr. Greeley for anything he did before or during the war. They know that he was against us firmly. But they support him now, because, when the war was over, he favored the immediate restoration of peace and contentment, by according to the South general amnesty and equality with the rest of the nation, and because he is pledged to the Cincinnati platform, which demands the restoration of State authority, and denounces as unconstitutional the centralization of all power in the Federal Government; and, furthermore, because he is pledged to such reforms as will pierce the Administration, and put a check upon corrupt legislation. These are the reasons that decide the conduct of these distinguished men, as they also control the preferences of the Southern white people, with the rarest possible exceptions.

"A soldier of the first Empire" and of Austerlitz, resides in Portsmouth, Va.

**The New City Bonds.**  
These securities, amounting to \$250,000, are advertised for sale at public outcry, on Wednesday next. They were put up at auction on the 15th of May last, but no bid anyway approximating their value being received, the city authorities very properly withdrew the bonds. We do not know what, if any, private arrangements the Council may have made with capitalists in New York or elsewhere to dispose of the bonds; but without something of the kind has been done, we see no reason why there can be any better chance to secure a fair price for these really valuable securities on Wednesday next, than there was a month ago. Indeed, we do not believe that it is possible, in any way, at this time, to put our city securities upon the market with advantage to the city, or without a ruinous discount. If the bonds were to sell at seventy-five cents on the dollar, which, we presume, is as much as they will bring in the present condition of things—stringency of the money market and general discredit which reckless and corrupt financial management and extravagant and profligate expenditures by our officials has brought upon all classes of our public securities—it would still be disastrous for the city to borrow money on such terms. No sane and solvent individual or honestly-conducted corporation would pay 33 1/3 per cent. premium for money. At least, there would have to be some extraordinary combination of circumstances to induce them to do so.

There is nothing of the kind in the present instance to lead the city into such a suicidal policy. The new City Hall and the new market would be very good things to have; but in the present impoverished condition of our people, when they are struggling under such adverse surroundings to repair to some extent the ravages of war, it would not be prudent to burden the city with further debt, even if the bonds could be sold at par, with which the buildings are to be erected. How much the worse, then, how nonsensical and ruinous, must it be for the city to trade off its paper at an enormous discount? The simple fact that she offers to do it, is enough to kill her credit with honorable capitalists. Better have no City Hall at all, as pay upwards of \$100,000 for it, when it should not cost more than \$80,000. We hope the City Council will view the matter in this light, and act in the true interests of the city, both present and future. Wait until the State shall have recuperated, until confidence in the Government shall have been restored, and until we can pay our current expenses with ease—then our city securities may be sold at par.

Now that Mr. Colfax has really retired at last, albeit helped along with the conventional boot-toe, we may have reasonable hopes of Fish. Indeed, the rumor has become rife again at Washington, and considering the hopeless middle into which he has succeeded in bringing our international affairs, there appears to be some reality in it. Fish is fond of comfort, and being well aware that he will scarcely be tolerated for another term, in the event of Grant's success, will probably drop the reins of State this summer, and retire to his home on the Hudson. In the deprivation of his services we have at least one prime consolation—that it is impossible for the State Department to fall into any worse or more incompetent hands than it is at present.

**THE ILLEGAL ARREST IN CANADA.**—A despatch, dated Ottawa, Canada, says: In the House, last night, Mr. Blake asked the Government to convey to the House any information in their possession in reference to the statement contained in *The Press* to the effect that a person has been seized in open day in the city of London, Ontario, and carried to the American side, and whether there had been any communication on the subject with the United States or Imperial Government. Sir John Macdonald replied that a few days ago the Government was informed by telegraph of the arrest of a person in the manner mentioned in the newspapers, and instructions were at once given to send down depositions and statements of facts and evidence. Those papers were received yesterday, and upon them a report had been prepared and submitted to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in order that representations in the matter might be made to the United States Government, and a similar report had been prepared for the Imperial Government.

The following neat reply was made to a school board examiner, who said: "What is the difference, little boys—now you have heard all about the missionaries and their good works from your kind preceptor—between a Christian and a cannibal?" A boy of ten, noted for his good appetite and the consequent love for fun which always accompanies it, said, with a grin: "Why, master, I'll tell yer; t'one enjoys hisself, and t'other enjoys t'other people."

A Saginaw man's throat was cut by a flying stick of wood.

**The State Treasury.**  
Perhaps no officer of a State or nation occupies a position of so great importance as that of a State Treasurer. In the administration of the duties of such an office, a man of ability and of sterling integrity should be its head. The proper performance of his duties affects the weal of his fellow-men, and their improper discharge causes untold woe. The position of Governor is secondary to that of the chief financial officer of the State. The Treasurer holds possession of the people's purse, and he can tighten or loosen the strings at pleasure. The people, one and all, are common partners in the business of the State, and as are the partners in a mercantile house, they are dependent for their success upon the proper management of their finances. Each and every man has a direct interest in his State business, and all should see that their moneys are not being used for other than the legitimate purposes of the State. The condition of their cash account should be frequently examined into. No matter how honest their cashier may be, there will always be men who doubt the probity of human nature, and the largest opportunity should be given to satisfy such as to the correctness of their suspicions. Nothing will disarm suspicion quicker than the knowledge conveyed by personal examination that all is right. The moment the integrity of the Treasurer is impugned by responsible parties, that moment he should demand an investigation into his official acts by his accusers. This examination should be of the most searching character, so that, guilty or not guilty, the public should see that justice was done.

Monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury should be published, showing all receipts and disbursements, and which should be verified by a board of good and competent men. Many would denounce such a plan as impracticable; but their doubts are answered by the fact that to-day such a system is in practical operation in all the large money and manufacturing interests of the country, and can, with the greatest ease, be applied to the workings of our State Treasury. The additional expense would be a mere bagatelle in comparison to the benefits to be derived; for then every man in the State would know to what uses the taxes he paid in had been or would be put; and knowing such, would be the more ready to pay his taxes in the future. As it is at present, no man outside of a ring has the least idea as to what use his money has been placed; but the uppermost thought in his mind is that it is being squandered.

**SAVINGS BANKS.**—The statistics of the savings banks of the United States indicate a very gratifying condition of affairs. These banks contain deposits of about \$1,000,000,000, of which sum \$275,000,000 are in the savings banks of New York, \$163,000,000 in Massachusetts, and \$1,000,000 in the rest of New England. During the last six months, it is estimated that between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 have been withdrawn from these banks. As nearly the whole of the immense sum on deposit in the various savings banks of the country is derived from the surplus earnings of mechanics and laboring men, the fact speaks loudly in favor of the careful economy of this class of our population.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement of some kind. The lightning plays; the winds whistle; the thunders roll; the snowflakes; the rills and cascades sing and dance; the waves leap; the fields smile; the vines creep and run; the buds shoot; and the hills have tops to play with. But some of them have their seasons of melancholy. The tempests moan, the zephyrs sigh, the brooks murmur, and the mountains look blue.

The following is said to be an excellent cure for tooth-ache: To a tablespoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea-spoonful of common salt; mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth; it will give almost instantaneous relief.

**FIRE.**—Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded, which was found to proceed from the premises of Mr. Joel Copes. His kitchen, together with two out-houses and their contents, were entirely consumed. It is supposed the fire originated either from the stove or ash-box. Mr. Copes' loss is about \$500.—*Winnsboro News*.

The former Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah* was wrecked in a recent hurricane at Zanzibar, Africa, as stated by cable despatch. She was surrendered to the United States at the close of the war, refitted at Washington, and sold to the Sultan of Muscat, and was in his navy at the time of her loss. Thus closed a memorable career.

A famous judge came late to court one day in busy session, whereat the clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child born," his honor said, "and I am the happy sire." "An infant judge?" "Oh! no," said he, "as yet he's but acrier."

A man in Washington only belongs to 499 secret societies. He is unhappy because refused admittance to the "Seven Serious Jackasses," the number being complete without him.

A Massachusetts paper publishes this outrageous slander: "Thirteen old maids from Vermont lately went to Wyoming Territory to get husbands. The men there said they preferred squaws, and the Vermont ladies are mad."

A colored man, named John McGinnis, while fishing near Rock Hill, on the 12th, fell into the water, in an epileptic fit, and was drowned.

**THE SO CALLED KU KLUX PRISONERS.**  
The Baltimore *Sun* publishes the following account of the arrival of the South Carolina Ku Klux prisoners in New York:

The ship *Champion*, from Charleston, arrived at Pier 29, North River, last night, having on board twenty-three Ku Klux prisoners. Among them were gray-haired men and beardless boys; strong men and cripples. They were under a guard of United States soldiers, and on their way to the Albany penitentiary to serve out a term of imprisonment. All of them professed to be farmers or farm workmen, and their sun-burned faces and hardened hands gave proof of it. All of these men lived in York County, South Carolina, one of the nine Counties in which martial law was declared last October. Some of them have already been imprisoned for months.

A *Sun* reporter went on board the *Champion*, and found the prisoners stowed away between decks, in the fore part of the ship. No air circulated through the place, and the thermometer indicated ninety-eight degrees. They are rough-looking men, haggard and tattered, but have not a vicious look. The reporter's questions were promptly answered, and by many of the men with much intelligence. They said they had been arrested "for belonging to the order." A gray-haired man told the following story:

"When martial law was declared last October, no outrages had been committed for a year, and none since, in our County at least. But the military authorities have been making arrests for the past eight months. The prisoners are taken before Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court, and the charges are alike in all cases. They are accused of being, or having been, members of the Ku Klux, and are told that this can be proven by members of the band who are witnesses for the prosecution, and advised to plead guilty to mitigate their punishment. Knowing how useless resistance is, the poor wretches plead guilty to avoid a severe penalty. Thus, twenty-two of these men are suffering the penalties of convicts through fear, and not from any evidence of their crime. One man of fifty years approached the reporter and said vehemently:

"I did not plead guilty. I am not guilty, and I would not make such a confession for the world. They tried me on two charges, but no evidence was adduced to convict me. Yet it was meant that I should be punished, and they gave me two years. Two years for being an American citizen, unfortunate enough to live in South Carolina! I am not nor never was a Ku Klux—whatever that may be—and have always been a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. I go to prison an innocent man, but the hardest criminal never left his prison with a worse heart than I shall leave mine. If my life is spared, this indignity shall be avenged."

The men complained bitterly of being sent North for confinement. They thought it bad enough to be summarily arrested by soldiers, illegally tried and unjustly convicted, without being taken so far from home, and where their friends cannot visit them. They are to remain in prison until the fines are paid. Some of them are without money, or friends that have means, and they see no limit to their incarceration.

The reporter said to one: "How will you pay your fine?" "By death," was the answer. He was a cripple, pale and emaciated, and evidently rapidly falling away through the ravages of a hidden disease. Death, no doubt, will pay his fine, and cheat the prison of a tenant.

At a German boarding "house," in Chicago, common fish oil is used in the lamps. The proprietor, who evidently has a sharp eye to business, says that "it is fishy, as der boarders goes to bed so quick 'cause he smells so bad."

A few days ago a fight occurred in Indianapolis between two women. One was so terribly beaten with a club that she died soon after. Her entire body was one mass of bruises. The woman who did the beating has disappeared.

Chappaqua, the place that holds Mr. Greeley's farm, is of revolutionary mention. Maj. Andre was there, bound for New York, on the morning of the day on which he was captured.

Two little children of Wilkesbarre, Penn., that had no doll, were recently detected in the act of carrying off a dead baby that they had dug out of the grave to play with.

Congress has established corporal punishment in the army, and has made it illegal hereafter to brand, mark, or tattoo on the body of any soldier by sentence of court martial.

The jury in the case of the recent fatal affray in Charleston between the Cubans Perez and Valdez, rendered a verdict of self-defence. Valdez was released on \$500 bail.

The Charleston Custom House officials have removed into the upper portion of the Post Office building. The Internal Revenue Collector and Assistant will remove there also.

Master Gibbs, a black boy, son of the Secretary of State of Florida, has entered the Military Academy at West Point.

A man lately died in Tennessee who had been in an almost continual sleep for the last eight years.

The village of Newport, Florida, which formerly had 1,500 inhabitants, has now but twenty-five.

It is remarked that President Thiers was the guest of Count Von Beust in 1865, and refused to receive him in 1871.

A Connecticut surgeon is said to have supplied a bald woman with a fine head of hair by grafting.

A California farmer can ride twenty-seven miles in a straight line without going off his own property.

Local Items.

**CITY MATTERS.**—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

A demented gentleman of this city made a raid upon the Palmetto Steam Fire Engine House, at an early hour, yesterday morning. After effecting an entrance through a back window, he proceeded to demolish things generally. Two windows—sash and all—were demolished, and portions of the hose reel followed suit.

Mrs. W. T. Wardwell, of Boston, who, with her husband, has been on a bridal tour through the South for a month or two, and who spent several days in Columbia, departed this life in Staunton, Va., on the 9th instant. The couple were to have a bridal reception in Boston, in a few days. "In the midst of life we are in death."

By some accident, the gas in the State House would not burn Thursday night. The supposition of some of the officials was that the gas had been shut off, and so stated. Mr. Secretary Levin requests us to correct the statement, as no bills have been presented, nor the gas shut off.

Rev. G. R. Brackett, a graduate of the Theological Seminary of this city, is to be installed, this evening, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston—the pulpit formerly occupied by Rev. Thos. Smythe, D. D.

Nelson Joyner has been appointed by Gov. Scott a Trial Justice for Charleston County.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived in this city, yesterday, and is the guest of Col. S. A. Pearce.

We had delightful and much-needed rains on Friday night and Saturday afternoon.

The publishers of the *Southern Musical Journal* are seemingly determined that everybody shall read their new monthly; and to bring about that desirable result, are almost giving it away. They offer each new subscriber before November 1st, sheet music to the value of sixty cents, to be selected by subscriber. The *Journal* is wonderfully cheap at the price, (\$1 a year,) and we venture to say that this last offer is the most liberal ever made by any publisher. Subscriptions should roll in by thousands, and we hope they may. Enclose \$1 to the publishers, Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., and you will receive the *Journal* regularly for one year, and the premium by return mail.

The South Carolina Railroad Company have, for a number of years, been using Holmes' patent reclining chairs in their night trains—which are universally admired by travelers. They have lately added improved sleeping cars; so that the trip to or from Charleston can be made without a passenger becoming fatigued.

We understand that the holy rite of confirmation will be administered in Trinity Church, this morning, by the Right Rev. Bishop Howe. Service to commence at 11 o'clock. There will also be a service at night, at half-past 8 o'clock, and a sermon from the Bishop, by request, on the subject of "The Resurrection."

The Governor has pardoned Henry Jones and Harry Cooper, convicted of arson at the March term, 1872, of the Court of General Sessions for Darlington County, the principal witness against them having confessed that he swore falsely at their trial.

Superintendent Jeter authorizes us to say that visitors to Wofford College and Cedar Springs commencements will be passed over the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, to and fro, for one fare.

The Carolinophilic Society of the South Carolina University will accept our thanks for an invitation to be present at their final celebration, on Wednesday evening, June 26.

To-day is the tenth anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, and in the church calendar the third Sunday after Trinity.

Two penitentiary convicts have escaped, one on Tuesday and the other on Wednesday, of this week. The first one, it is stated, escaped from the penitentiary, and is Number 772, known as Bullhead. He made a desperate effort for liberty and swam the Oongaree. He was in for seven years, for grand larceny. The other was known as Peter, in for larceny. He escaped from the guard while the squad was at work.

Mr. George Loricke has left with us a cotton stalk two feet high, containing several blooms and forms. It was grown on his farm, two miles from Columbia; and is a fair sample of a field of several acres.

We believe that nearly all parties who have dealings with United States Commissioner Boozer will testify that he has generally acted leniently, and strictly within the letter of the law.

A desirable second-hand article—a rich and amiable young widow.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Northern mail opens at 2.30 P. M.; closes 12.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western opens and closes 1.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 2.30 P. M.; closes 11.30 A. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

**OUR AGENTS IN CHARLESTON.**—The advertising agency of Messrs. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, represented by Roswell T. Logan, Esq., is the only authorized agency for this paper in Charleston.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.**—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, D. D., Rector, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Right Rev. Bishop Howe, 8 1/2 P. M.

Lutheran Church—Rev. A. R. Rude, pastor, 10 1/2 A. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10 1/2 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Washington Street Church—Rev. Wm. Martin, 10 1/2 A. M. Rev. Manning Brown, 5 P. M.

Catholic Church—Rev. James Fullerton, First Mass, at 7 A. M.; Second Mass at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 4 1/2 P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10 1/2 A. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. Jos. R. Wilson, 10 1/2 A. M. and 8 P. M.

**PHOENIXIANA.**—"Vesuviates," means "it's warm."

The vegetable that is always ahead in agricultural fairs—the cabbage.

A mean man never knows that he is mean; he only thinks he is cautious.

A class of men who will "knock down" all they can—auctioneers.

If a sweet disposition does not come to a lady by nature, it will come to her by express—if the express brings her a new bonnet.

Learn to labor and to wait—for the waiters in some of the first-class restaurants get from twenty to thirty dollars a week in fees, besides very comfortable salaries.

Gardeners mind their peas, actors mind their cues, but sextons, who ought to be very mindful of their p's and q's, oftener give their attention to their pews and keys.

That a woman can accomplish whatever she makes up her mind to, is shown by the device of an Indiana woman, who got nine glasses of lemonade for nothing at a circus, by pretending to faint. It was, however, a *faint* in reality.

The modern woman, when she has a nail to drive, doesn't wait for her husband to come home. She catches hold of the nail as she would into the hair of a recreant son, swings the hammer over her head and plunges downward. Then she ties up her fingers as well as she can, puts on her best bonnet and goes right over to her mother's for a good cry, and her tea.

In White County, Ill., the reign of law is enforced by a sheriff named Hale Storms.

**WEDDING PRESENTS.**—A writer on the subject of weddings, says: There is scarcely any one who would refuse an invitation to a wedding, yet an invitation to a wedding carries on its face, impressed upon it as plain as the monogram which it bears, the words "social black mail." A wedding now-a-days, means plenty of money and plenty of presents. It requires the recipient not only to be present but to bring presents, and if the parties decline to accede to the first condition, they are expected to fulfill the second. There is no expression of love or respect in these gifts; they are purchased and given because they must be, and this both the receiver and giver well understand. There are instances where presents are given out of pure love, but they are so very rare that they are mere drops in the sea of hypocrisy. Persons of moderate means often deprive themselves of some luxury, and even go without some of the necessities of life, in order to make a present which will equal that of a wealthier guest. The case is by no means exceptional. The ways and whims of society are a bountiful source of material for the gossip, who generally spreads such reports. The Chinese mode of making wedding presents is a great improvement on ours, and the custom might be introduced here with profit. The "Heavenly Chinese" sends costly presents of silk, china, and other precious things to his friends on these festive occasions, and they are displayed with great pomp and circumstance, but are never used. They are carefully put away, and when the next wedding or feast comes off, these presents are sent, and so keep circulating from house to house, very often coming back to the original giver.

**LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
T. P. Walker—Notice.  
Hope & Gyles—Good Things.  
Child's Nurse Wanted.  
Report of Carolina National Bank.  
Report Central National Bank.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 15, 1872.**—Columbia Hotel—W. J. Black, R. Tomlinson, H. J. McCormick, W. M. Bird, Charleston; Miss Kennedy, Staunton; D. Kemper, Va.; D. L. Fellyaw, N. C.; C. R. Knowles, New York; A. H. Davaga, J. W. Walker, T. S. Mills, R. H. Jordan, W. M. Nickolson, Chester; E. W. Mercer, city; W. A. Bradley, Augusta; P. A. Eichelberger, B. H. Kirk, Edgefield; J. M. Baxter, Newberry; George Stuart, Charlotte.